The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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A Happy New Year to our Readers.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Editorial News	1	For Beginners ...	7
World Poultry Congress	2	Indian Eggs ...	10
An Appeal	3	Pull Together	10
I. P. C. Show Fund	3	Provincial Poultry Exhibition Calcutta	12
Poultry-Keeping Gaining Popularity ...	4	Letters to the Editor	20
Feeding the Breeding Stock	5	? ? ? ...	22

Editorial News.

Another year has past and finds the Gazette still in circulation. We thank all those who have helped with articles for publication, as otherwise our task would have been much heavier. We would ask all readers to send along any news that may be of interest. Practical feeding and breeding tests are always welcome, as it is realised that India has not yet become such a poultry-keeping country as compared with England and America. Cures for diseases can be tried out, as nearly every week we are asked to recommend a cure for the Ranikhet disease. This disease has puzzled the heads of many laboratories, and still a satisfactory cure has not come to light. Prevention is better than cure, we all know, but when it comes, how are we to combat it? We have no doubt that many of our readers have been bewildered by these strange diseases of the East, so send along your news that others may benefit.

Mrs. Fawkes writes to say that a pen of Bussorah fowls have been sent to England for the National Egg Laying Test (England) and at the present time head the list for the number of eggs laid. They have created great attraction with visitors to the test by their appearance and general activity, as well as with the unexpected size of the eggs, the latter being far in advance of those produced by the much boosted Barred Rocks of Canada and the U. S. A. We congratulate Mrs. Fawkes on her enterprise, and wish her the very best of luck, in an endeavour to show England what India can do in the laying tests. It will also be of interest to readers to know that the U. P. P. A. have started exporting eggs to England, (a report will be found in this issue). The U. P. P. A. welcome all poultry-keepers in the United Provinces to join its association. Particulars can be obtained direct from the Secretary.

The Scientific Poultry Breeders Association, (whose advertisement appears in this issue) have started a Breeders Export Roll. Every bird sent out from England under this scheme will be inspected for breed characteristics, utility standards, general condition and apparent good health. Poultry breeders in this country are therefore protected in that they will get a fair deal for their money, and rest assured that they will get exactly what they require. Further particulars can be obtained by reading their advertisement.

The World's Poultry Congress is to take place in England in July next, in which India should be officially represented. An article on this question appears

in this number, and we would suggest that every keen poultry keeper should do his, or her utmost to see that India is represented. Send along to the Secretary for all the information you require.

All reports on the Calcutta Poultry Exhibition will be found elsewhere, so we beg to be excused from reporting on this show except that it was a great pleasure to meet so many old friends, and to make the acquaintance of new members. We hope to be at Lucknow for the All-India (6th and 7th January) to see a few of the older members of the club, and to meet many more new fanciers.

Our appeal for donations has met with a steady response, but we ask all those that have not sent a donation to do so at once to the Hon. Show Secretary, All-India Poultry Exhibition at Lucknow. The entries are good, and the prizes and special cups all require a lot of money. We are informed that 3 trios have been sent out from England for sale at the Show. (Australorps, White and Black Bresse.) Breeders requiring new stock should write the Show Secretary at once for particulars.

"**Buff Rock**" will again broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co., on the 15th instant. All those who heard his last talk will join us in expressing our thanks for his efforts to increase the interest in the keeping of poultry in India. We can all help by creating enthusiasm in the Club, and spreading our knowledge around the country. Pass along to your friend our Club advertisement page, explain the advantages of joining the Club, and the keeping of better class poultry, and you will be doing your little bit. Without your personal enthusiasm we shall not forge ahead, so give us all the support you can.

It is not our practice to talk on our advertisers goods, but we would recommend to all poultry-keepers the advertisement of "**Celotex**". This material is very much cheaper in the long run than wood, and is more lasting, heat-resisting, and vermin-proof, than anything else on the market. The advertisers will be pleased to send you a sample. They have very sportingly constructed a poultry house to be on view at the All-India Show at Lucknow, and it will afterwards be kept on the U. P. P. A. farm at Lucknow, where practical tests will be carried out.

World Poultry Congress.

An Indian National Committee is in progress of formation to represent India at the above congress.

A copy of the appeal that is being issued to distinguished persons who may wish to represent India on this Committee is attached herewith.

The Dewan of Sailana State, C. P., has kindly offered to be treasurer and any subscriptions towards the cost of the Indian Section may be remitted to him.

Should any of our readers desire to enter representative birds in the Live stock Section of the exhibition they are invited to correspond with the undersigned, who will also welcome any one wishing to join the World Poultry Congress as a member. The cost is Rupees 13 only and includes a copy of the transactions of all the congress papers and speeches.

The Government of India have received a special invitation from The Empire Marketing Board to co-operate in the latter's Empire display of the Poultry industry.

Free space, free lighting and many others advantages are offered and I am urging the Government of India to accept this opportunity to advertise India and Indian poultry to the world.

The matter is now being debated, but however decided I trust with your help to take advantage of the Empire Marketing Board's offer and to furnish the exhibits for an Indian Section independently.

If we have the Government of India officially represented so much the better. I have appealed to His Excellency the Viceroy to urge our claims and I trust this may bear fruit.

A. K. FAWKES,

Secretary, Indian National Committee,

World Poultry Congress

(U.P.P.A. Lucknow).

Continued from Previous Column.

The Annual General Meeting will take place at Lucknow on the 7th instant. All members should endeavour to be present, time of meeting will be notified during the Show. There is just time to send in items for the agenda, address same to Show Secretary, All-India Exhibition, Lucknow.

An Appeal.

In July next, an International Congress and Exhibition is to be held in London under the Patronage of Their Majesties, organised by the British Ministry of Agriculture.

The object of the Congress is to draw the interest and attention of all nations to the economic value of poultry-farming as an industry that can benefit many classes, especially the poorest classes.

The object of the Exhibition is to show to the world the National breeds of birds that inhabit each respective country of the world.

India has been invited to take part in this world Show and to form a National committee who will organise the staging of a worthy section of the Exhibition to represent our great National interests.

Three previous Congresses have been held in various parts of the world but India has not accepted the invitation to be represented by a National Committee, although in 1927, I, the undersigned, made a humble effort on my own initiative to represent India at the world Show in Canada.

It was an unqualified success and I brought back the Government of Canada's thanks to India for the popular exhibit of Indian birds. This effort led to a trade in Indian birds such as Asils, jungle fowl and pheasants, and more practical still, awakened a trade demand for the supply of Indian Village Eggs in the London Market and I can to-day if eggs are forthcoming ship 80,000 weekly to London.

It is therefore wise to follow up the interest already created and this year organise an Indian National Committee who will organise a section of the Exhibition worthy of this great nation.

It is proposed to invite a few leading persons from each part of India to serve on this Committee.

Several Ruling Chiefs have expressed their willingness to join and give practical help to forward on such a scheme.

Especially among these I may mention His Highness the Ruler of Sailana State, C. I. and the Dewan Sahib of this same State has very kindly offered to receive subscriptions towards the cost of organising an

I. P. C. Show Fund.

			Rs. As. P.
To amount previously acknowledged		...	995
F. J. Heathcote, Esq.	...	...	15
J. H. Luke, Esq.	...	...	20
	Total	...	1,030

(This fund is now closed, but you have time to send a donation direct to the Hon. Show Secretary, All-India Poultry Exhibition, Lucknow.)

Continued from Previous Column.

Indian Section, which cannot be done unless we get together a few thousand rupees. In fact His Highness has already led the way with a handsome donation.

We wish to secure your patronage and interest and ask whether you will join this committee and can suggest any other names of interested persons before making a general appeal to each Province and State.

If you will lend us your support we are sure of success.

It is proposed, subject to the final approval of the National Committee, that the Indian Exhibit should take the form of tableaux staged in the space the Congress will reserve for our use.

One tableaux might represent a scene from an Indian Nobleman's Court, showing the beauty and art of India. Possibly into this scene might be introduced some Asils, gorgeous peacocks or other rare Indian birds.

As a contrast, the other tableau will show an Indian peasant's mud hut with himself seated at the entrance, smoking his *huqqa* and by his side the durba of fowls as he usually keeps them. His women could be grinding corn and in this way the Indian peasant's home would make a big appeal to the thousands of visitors from all countries who will visit the Show.

In the centre might be shown something of the work this Association and others are doing to improve village poultry. In this way we shall interest people of all lands in our great Dominion.

A. K. FAWKES,
Secretary, United Provinces Poultry Association and Poultry Expert., U. P.

Poultry-Keeping Gaining Popularity.

How the Beginner may Succeed.

(*By "Poultryman"*).

It is surprising how many people are taking an interest in poultry culture. Not simply in order that they may make a business of it, but that they may have fresh eggs, the occasional table bird, and the pleasure that they derive from watching well-cared for birds.

Almost everyone to-day has some fad or fancy, and it is a pleasure to cultivate it. The hard working office man, or the one who is enclosed within the four walls of a manufacturing establishment all day, needs some recreation. Many of them do not care to be away from their homes and families in securing this, and by having a few choice birds to tend they are satisfied with the pleasure they derive from looking after them. There is certainly a pleasure in supplying the wants of a pen of well bred and nice looking birds.

The number of people of all classes who have written to me about the business, has led me to believe that a host of people are taking up poultry-keeping as a means of securing pleasant recreation, combined with the satisfaction of getting nice fresh eggs for the table. During the past four months I have received letters from all parts of India and from people of many trades and occupations. Some have wanted to go into the business for profit, some for pleasure, and many for the fresh eggs that they could obtain for the needs of the home.

This indicates that poultry-keeping is gaining in public favour. This will mean that breeders will have to be in a position to supply the wants of these people with stock and eggs for hatching.

Most of these people have their own ideas as to the kind of birds they want to keep, and the majority require good stock. The breeder who is in a position to furnish that stock will be able to sell all that he has to spare. There is always a great demand for really good birds.

Breeders should bear in mind that to be successful in any undertaking, that is, to "make money",—which is the aim of almost everyone who embarks in business, be what it may—the necessity of making that business pay a continuous profit is readily seen. That is why all breeders should plan to let no month in the year pass without the poultry paying something above the cost of their maintenance.

Yes, I know it means work, but what business does not require work that brings in a profit! We will not discuss work, however, for the person who is afraid of work should not engage in poultry business. Anyway, they are the kind that never stay in it, but soon leave for some other business, where they can make money with less labour.

If one is expecting to build up a profitable business, great care must be exercised in the selection of the foundation stock. It is equally important that the same care be used in subsequent years in the selection of the breeding stock. Use only the best and most vigorous as breeders. Cull out the poor cockerels and pullets. Some of these pullets may be used to furnish eggs for market purposes, but no eggs should be incubated except those from the very best selected stock.

In making a start it will be advisable to go to a reliable breeder and purchase a few thoroughbred birds. There are men who have given much time and earnest study to this subject of pedigree breeding, and they are now reaping a rich harvest from the sale of this stock.

Birds that have "breeding" at the back of them are worth owning. It pays to breed from such birds, and raise chicks that, in turn will produce their like. There are possibilities in breeding the well bred hen that cannot be overlooked, *viz.*, her reproductiveness, her ability to reproduce herself, her increased value as a breeder, and the increased value of her offspring.

The one just starting in poultry will do well to remember that customers are looking for the high grade stock. There is plenty of the other kind to be had everywhere, but the high grade is scarce. Buy as your foundation stock the very best you can afford, and by giving them the best possible care and attention, combined with proper housing and feeding, you will get good returns.

There is an inclination on the part of beginners, however, to want to do too much all at once. They want to start and be in a good position to do a big business from the beginning. This cannot be done for various reasons. In the first place they have not the

stock to sell, and from what few birds they have they cannot expect much unless they have been well bred in the past.

The proper thing, then, for the beginner is to go slowly, and be willing to be a beginner, for a time at least. Those who profess to "know it all" are indeed beyond help.

If the beginner will start in a small way, getting the best stock his purse will permit, and then breed from these for a season, hatching from their eggs all the chicks he can properly attend to, he will soon be in a position to do real business.

We will say that he has purchased a pen of first class birds in October. He winters them carefully, and during the early spring begins to hatch their eggs. From a pen of four females he should be able, with reasonable success, to rear from eighty to one hundred chicks, which is quite enough for the beginner. Some of these will be culls from the start. They may have crooked beaks, or be too much on the weak side. These should be disposed of.

As soon as the sexes are distinguishable, the pullets should be placed by themselves and fed liberally, but not too highly. These will be required for another season. He may have between thirty or forty of these pullets to select from as breeders the next season. There may be twenty nice breeding cockerels. If there are only a dozen or so, the beginner should be well satisfied.

By running a few advertisements in the I. P. Gazette he will find buyers for most of these.

From this time on the beginner can consider that he has some stock in trade. He has some promising young pullets, and some fine breeding cockerels, bred from high class stock. He has, possibly, one or two trios he can dispose of, and, of course, eggs for hatching the following season.

The beginner therefore, must be content to get a start the first year, and, as he gains in knowledge and experience, begin to grow in the business from then onwards.

Finally, the beginner must not easily be discouraged. He will find that many of his plans will often fail, but if he keeps up his nerve the same as he would in any other business, and not let a lot of annoying little trifles get the upper hand of him, he will find that success will attend his efforts.

Feeding the Breeding Stock.

By "Progress."

The feeding of the breeding stock is all-important, and worthy the consideration of all breeders of poultry, for upon the feeding depends not only fertility and hatchability, but, to a certain extent, the rearability of the offspring.

In all feeding much must be guided not only by the circumstances, but by variety of breed and locality; some soils producing more succulent grasses and insect life than others; therefore it is useless to lay down hard and fast rules, either for the kind of food, quantity or quality of nutrition: for what is suitable for one bird may be less so for another, and it is a fallacy to treat all birds on the same basis, as though their constitutions, digestion, structure, and habits were identical.

Experience proves this is not so, and that a wide distinction must be made between light and heavy breeds, laying and breeding stock, and even between birds of different ages.

We are all apt to think that what has proved best under our conditions must be the best absolutely, without giving a thought to such deciding factors as climate variations, soil, situation, and conditions generally. Birds in a bleak position on clay or sodden soil, or where the climate is damp must of necessity require a more heat-producing diet, whilst in a warmer, dry climate, a less heating diet would prove best. The same may be said also of the seasons, a more heat-producing ration would be necessary during the cold winter months than would be required during the hot summer months. Altitude must also be considerded. Birds reared on a high position being brought suddenly down to a low position, do not thrive at all well until they become, so to speak, acclimatised. How often persons from the Hills, spending a few days on the Plains during the hot weather complain of the change. They feel out-of-sorts, tired, and worn out. How few of us make any allowance for such changes for poultry. The expert who tells you how you must feed them and how you must not feed them, overlooks such important items entirely.

Value of Free Range.

Undoubtedly free range, whenever possible, is the best system for the breeding stock, for this brings

us closer to nature; and the value of worms, grubs, insects and succulent green foods to breeding stock is great and on fertile lands and pastures, where they are plentiful, it lessens the cost of feeding considerably and eggs can invariably be relied upon to be more plentiful and fertile, and hatching out the largest number of healthy, robust, rearable chicks.

But even on free range the birds must have the right feeding which should be grain. The best grains to use are wheat and maize, with an occasional feed of good, plump, white oats for a change.

Unfortunately, however, it is impossible to keep all breeding stock on free range; but with careful attention to feeding and management, we can breed equally well from birds in confinement. For limited, confined runs, a system of double-yarding may be practised with excellent results. These allow of a change in rotation of the birds from one yard to another, thus keeping them clean and free from filth, which is a very important consideration, especially on heavy soil.

Foods.

There are various foods suitable for poultry, health-ful, sustaining, egg producing, fattening, economical, and "otherwise", and some more suitably adapted to certain localities and breeds than others, but with all, regularity and punctuality to the hour, if not to the minute, of feeding is an essential too often neglected, while by some it is lost sight of entirely. Both animals and birds know in some mysterious way the passage of time, and whatever part of the morning, noon, or night they are usually fed, they will be found ready and waiting for the coming of the feeder, and it is highly detrimental to their well doing to be kept long in suspense for their accustomed feed. As with cattle, and other stock, so with poultry, the better the keep, the better they are in every way. You may economise in the giving, while by having quality, a less quantity is required. Success depends less upon the breed, than the way they are kept, the food, the care, and the faithful performance of the many little details of management.

Quantity of Food.

The question of the quantity of food is rather simple, if we bear in mind one rule:—namely, when thin, fatten, and when fat, thin. The best and most satisfactory method is to periodically examine the birds, and if they are too thin, increase the quantity and quality of the food; if too fat reduce the supply and induce exercise by feeding the grains in deep litter. Only in this way is it possible to keep the breeding stock in good condition. There is a happy medium to strike; and this can only be done by handling the birds occasionally and regulate the food supply accordingly. Here the value of the trap-nest must be apparent to all.

As regards digestibility, experience shows that the sorts of food most easily digested by the birds are those of which they comsume the largest quantity.

But good food is wasted if the drinking water is not attended to, both in the morning and in the evening; cool, clear water is a necessity, and its constant presence is imperative if any measure of success is to be attended with poultry. Birds should never be allowed to drink from dirty pools or muddy, stagnant waters. And it should always be borne in mind never to overstock the runs, for by keeping two were there is but food for one, you not only have to supply more artificially, but by numbers the land is fouled, and disease and infertility too often result. Avoid close quarters and overcrowding in the poultry house. Study the bird's comfort in every way possible, keeping them in a clean, roomy house, with plenty of sunlight, free from damp and draughts, but sufficiently ventilated. By keeping the birds in good condition, and the house and surroundings clean and sanitary, they very rarely contract disease. Make their surroundings as congenial as possible and good results will surely follow. If the breeding stock are to be healthy and produce strong, fertile eggs, they must be kept free from parasites, both external and internal.

Fertility is the thing above all others which the breeder is seeking, especially after having mated his birds for breeding purposes, usually at considerable expense. Want of attention to the factors mentioned herein may result in the loss of this important requisite.

In conclusion, the poultry-keeper should concentrate his time and attention to the purpose in view. He should have system in all its details, and constantly bear their essentials in mind, as in this way only can he be sure that nothing is neglected. One cannot expect to get maximum results without proper feeding, care and management.

Above all, try to find what proves the best in your own particular surroundings. Whatever system brings the best results, is the right system for each to follow, however contrary to other opinions that may prove to be.

For Beginners.

There are different strains in every breed. Some strains produce good numbers of eggs all the year round, others are poor layers. Some are specially bred for winter egg production; others lay few eggs during this season. There are large egg strains and small egg strains. One breeder's stock is hardy and easy to rear; other breeder's lack stamina. Strain often makes the difference between profit and loss. There are plenty of good strains and many poor ones. The aim of every beginner must be to obtain good birds which are hardy, full of stamina, and good layers of large eggs, specially in winter.

The rearing of chicks should begin with the parent stock. Bred for health. Manage for comfort. Feed for profit. Get common sense into keeping. Get the right sort of chicks, and it will take a lot of abuse to kill them. Such chicks are born to live and mean money in your pocket. The best mixture for general use in the poultry yard is brains and brawn. There is nothing to equal it. There must be not only system in the poultry yard; it must be worked to a definite end.

Good feathering is a sign of good health and vigour, and reflects satisfactory management. A chicken which is slow to feather and looks ragged and wretched when its brothers and sisters are well clad, may be marked down as a bad doer that should be avoided when the time comes for breeding. The growth of feather commences as soon as a chicken is born, if not before, and goes on until the adult plumage is complete. At some periods there is more feather growth than others, but it may be said that feather development is incessant, and there is therefore a constant drain upon the system which can only be met by generous feeding on nourshing materials.

Dont's cry over "spilt milk". This advice may be trite and all that, but nevertheless it is a good principle. The success you have missed cannot be won by mourning over it. Perseverance is required, and a determination to succeed.

It is mindful of the little things that makes poultry pay. A little draught in a fowl house often causes roup. A little dirt allowed to accumulate breeds disease. A little sloppy food brings on bowel trouble.

Continued from previous Column.

A little time spent each morning will keep the house in a sanitary condition.

A little sneeze is a warning for a cold, and a little attention at this time will check a tendency towards roup. A little work will repair the small leak in the roof and save the expense of re-roofing. A little insect powder in the nests will keep away vermin. A little grit always in the trough will prevent indigestion. It is the little things that count.

Weather and temperature are important matters so far as poultry are concerned. All poultry are extremely susceptible to changes of weather and temperature. Many fine healthy birds are lost through these two points being ignored or overlooked. It behoves poultry keepers to give these matters serious consideration.

Use the trap-nest. If a strain of first-class layers is to be established, the poultry-keeper must start correctly with some good material and make full use of the trap-nest. The latter cannot be overlooked by the poultry-keeper who desires to make profit from his birds. The point is this: why keep bad layers to eat up the profits made by the good layers?

The Hen's Adaptability.

By "Wayfarer".

I have just read in *Tit Bits* of a man who kept fowls, in Norway, I think it was, anyhow, far off to discourage enquiry, near whose house blasting operations were carried on for some time, and whose fowls laid splendidly. After the blasting had ceased his hens went off laying, so thinking it was the noise and concussion made the fowls lay, he took to firing a gun beside his fowl house each day and found that the hens responded and the number of eggs went up.

I know nothing of Norwegian hens of their ways, but I do know that they are own sisters to the hens that roam just outside my compound; and their sisters I have seen in many parts of the world, and they were all the same, just hens, descended from the wild jungle fowl. Hens are not, its true, like artificially bred Silver Foxes, for, if the mother fox be startled when she has young, she at once devours them, thinking it is because of them she is nervous, and by this spartan

method she can get rid of her nervousness once and for all. This is what fox breeders say, but when our cat did likewise, we gave her a clout on the head and called her a canibal. Hard lines on the young, but there it is. Hens are not quite like that though there be nervous hens and placid hens, and it has passed into a proverb "as nervous as a hen".

Personally I do not think exploding, blasting powder or firing guns beside the hen house to be a good method of filling the egg basket, for it is seldom the excited hen that is the good layer, however much she may advertise the fact when she does lay.

Its the steady calm active hen that gets the work done, not the fusser, for fussiness is just a manifestation of nerves. The quieter the hens are kept the better. A hen with her piercing eyesight sees many dangers a man does not, for her dangers being greater, her vision has been trained to meet them. She does it unconsciously like the sailing ship sailor does when aloft in the rigging, or the engineer amongst the swiftly turning wheels of a great engin-room, where a slight mistake in distance is never twice repeated, for the first is fatal.

A hen likes peace, that is, the ordinary hen. I am not speaking of those adventurous ones born and bred in cities or railway junctions, they are of, and by themselves, and like people of the cities noise is as the breath of their nostrils.

Hens are the most adaptable living things I know. If you have hens in the Mofussil I would counsel you to behave in a quiet manner towards them, for being used to quiet, they like it, and are the better for it.

I think where the Norwegian hen merchant missed his footing, was that he did not take into account the adaptability of our friend the hen. When these blasting operations started he should have counted the eggs; and it runs in my mind that there would have been a very considerable decrease and it would have continued so till the hens got used to the daily earthquake. When they did they would just go on laying and living as before it began. When the blasting ceased they felt the change and went off laying. Had he not interfered with his gun they would have been off for a time only.

During the Railway Strike while I awaited for a train at Mokameh Junction (I waited three days and caught the very first), I heard a lady who lived there just beside the railway station, tell another lady with great wealth of detail that she had not been well since the strike, she so missed the noise of the trains and she could not sleep refreshingly at night. Marvellous thing humanity, that even in her sleep this lady missed the refreshment caused by the noise of passing and shunting trains.

The Medicine man says noise gives nerves, and I have yet to hear one say that noise, when you are used to it, is as necessary as quiet. Yet, perhaps it is, but you must be used to it.

As your hens have been kept, so keep them. If you live in the Mofussil and get some hens from the city or railway town, where there occurs an earthquake accompanied by the shrieks of, well, people on the wrong side of purgatory every few minutes, caused by passing trains or tram cars, you must have patience till your hens get used to the absence of riot, just as town and railway people must do likewise, after getting the fowls from the Mofussil where the loudest thing they heard was when the Saheb and the Mem-saheb were away on an odd visit and the Cook expressed his candid opinion of the Ayah or the Bearer.

Hens, like humans, grow used to their surroundings and when uprooted from them take their time to settle into new ones, and it is while the settling down is going on that they cease to lay well.

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Indian Eggs.

Some one must take up the gauntlet on behalf of the much maligned Indian egg referred to in the last weeks issue of the Illustrated Times of India.

May I suggest that possibly your correspondent retired from India in the good old fashioned days, and has not realised that along with the improvements that are slowly but surely being made in Indian agriculture that the hen shares that improvement also, at least this is the case in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh where for years past a small handful of folk have been working hard to bring better poultry to the people and have in many cases succeeded in increasing the size of both hens and eggs to a considerable extent. Though those pigeon sized eggs are still to be found yet they are getting less common and I can vouch that no eggs of that size have been shipped to London recently so the English *Memsahibs* will have no cause for domestic strife on this account.

We think on the other hand old *"Qoi Ha is"* will welcome a cheap and wholesome egg, even if not a full 2 ounce one, and appreciate that they are thereby doing something to help the poverty striken peasant in this land of sunshine which they too have served, in the days gone by.

At any rate they will be supporting Empire trade and not buying the Chinese egg—whose quality from all accounts leaves much to be desired.

If he desires first hand proof as regards the size of the Indian egg will he kindly vis't the International Egg Laying Test now being held by the National Utility Poultry Society at Milford, Surrey, England, and there he will see seven ga'lant little Indian hens from Lucknow upholding the honour of their coutry and leading the way both as regards numbers and size of eggs.

Cable just to hand from London. "Goods excellent realised 90 pounds for 15 cases."

A. K. FAWKES,
Secretary, United Provinces Poultry Associaiton.

Pull Together.

By H. Wiggal.

Probably at no period in the history of this country have so many people been interested in the keeping of poultry as is the case at the present time. It naturally follows then that the future of the poultry industry is not of concern to a few individuals, but to a large section of the community.

That there are so many engaged in this pursuit is in many ways a great advantage, because if they will all "pull together" they are sufficiently strong enough get certain reforms carried out—the foremost of which is Government recognition and help.

One of the great advantages of this industry is that it has so many branches that individualists can, and will, show that it is personatity that wins through. While a great deal of good is done in the exchange of practical experiences by letters and articles in the I. P. Gazette, it is to be feared that the too slavish following of certain successful systems with one individual will lead to disaster with many and in the future bring the industry into disrepute. Each must choose for himself, carefully selecting out anything that looks useful and practical and has been suggested by a practical writer.

It almost seems as though the aim of the average man should be to build up a commercial flock that will be good enough as regards laying powers to be commercially successful with the produce sold at market prices, but at the same time, true enough to type to produce a fair percentage of birds fit to show and sell as stock birds, and with a sale of eggs or day-old chicks at the higher rate to help swell the credit balance.. With such stock scattered up and down the country the poultry industry will win through despite of adverse opinions.

To sum up birefly, it appears to me that the future of the poultry industry depends mainly on our individual efforts, uniting to see that we get fair play at any rate.

Breed the best stock we can, breed as many birds as we can, and be ready to share with each other anything we may hit upon that will further the interests of the industry.

With regards to type of stock, the interest of the Government aroused, and with plenty of suitable land without interfering with the land under cultivation, and plenty of willing and energetic helpers to carry on the work, the future of the poultry industry is assured.

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INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE,

2, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.

Provincial Poultry Exhibition Calcutta.

14th and 15th December, 1929.

CLASS AWARDS.

Exhibition Section.

Minorca *Ckl.* (4) *Rajah Mursan Farm* 1, 3. Mission Poultry Farm 2. *Pullet.* (7) W. E. J. Yule, 1. Mission Poultry Farm 2 and 3. H. C. Rajah Mursan Farm. Leghorn White. *Ckl.* (5) Mission Poultry Farm 1 and 2, Rajah Mursan Farm 3. *Hen or Pullet.* (6) Mission Poultry Farm 1 and 3, Rajah Mursan Farm 2. A. O. V. *Ck. or Ckl.* (4) A. O. Foden 1. *Hen or Pullet.* (7) A. O. Foden 1, 2, and 3. R. I. Red. *Ck.* (3) C. J. Lumsden 1 and 2. *Ckl.* (6) Mission Poultry Farm 1. and 2. Mrs. Brinkman 3. H. C., C. J. Lumsden. *Hen.* (4) C. J. Lumsden 1, 2 and 3. *Pullet.* (8) Mission Poultry Farm 1, 2 and V. H. C., C. J. Lumsden 3. A. O V. *Ck. or Ckl.* (4) Mrs. Spanos 1. F. J. Heathcote 2. Sir David Ezra 3. *Hen or Pullet.* (3) Mrs. Spanos 1 and 3. F. J. Heathcote 2.

Utility Section.

Minorca Ck. or Ckl. (3) Mission Poultry Farm 1. M. Elcantra 2. *Hen or Pullet.* (6) W. E. J. Yule. 1, 2 and 3. Mission Poultry Farm V. H. C., M. Elcantra V. H. C. Leghorn White. *Ck or Ckl.* (9) Mrs. Allison 1. Mission Poultry Farm 2, V. H. C., Mrs. Percy Lancaster 3. Mrs. S. M. Bose V. H. C. *Hen* (5) Mission Poultry Farm 1 and 3. Mrs. Percy Lancaster 2. *Pullet.* (8) Mission Poultry Farm 1. Mr. Mark Leslie 2. Mrs. W. Harris 3. A. O. V. *Ck. or Ckl.* (4) Shalimar Poultry Farm 1. Mrs Wyndham 2. C. W. Strange 3. *Hen or Pullet.* (4) Mrs. R. B. Payne 1. A. O. Foden 2. Mrs. Wyndham 3. R. I. Red. *Ck. or Ckl.* (11) Mission Poultry Farm 1. V. Francis 2. C. J. Lumsden 3. Mrs. Wyndham V. H. C. (twice). *Hen or Pullet* (8) Mission Poultry Farm 1 and 3 Mrs. Wyndham 2. C. J. Lumsden V. H. C., H. C. Light Sussex. *Ck.* (3) E. C. Schorn 1 and 3. F. J. Heathcote 2. *Ckl.* (8) Mrs. Percy Lancaster 1. H. R. Mantell 2. F. J. Heathcote 3. Mrs. F. J. Heathcote V. H. C., E. C. Schorn H. C. *Hen.* (3) F. J. Heathcote 1. E. C. Schorn 2 and 3. *Pullet.* (7) E. C. Schorn 1 and 2. F. J. Heathcote 3. C. W. Strange V. H. C. Breeding Trios. *Light.* (7) Geo. Howard 1. Mrs. Percy Lancaster 2. Mission Poultry Farm 3. *Heavy* (8) Geo. Howard 1. H. R. Mentall 2. S. M.

Miscellaneous.

Bantams A. V. (3) Rajah Mursan Farm 1. (*Black Rosecomb*) Sir David Ezra 2. (*Brahma Light*) Cross-bred A. V. any sex. (6) S. M. Bose 1. Mrs. R. B. Payne 2. H. C. D. Gupta 3. Guinea Fowl A. V. (4) Sir David Ezra 1 and 2. Eggs White, Brown or Tinted. (7) Mrs. Percy Lancaster 1. Mrs. Wyndham 2 and 3. Ducks. A. V. any sex. (5) Sir David Ezra 1 and 2. (*Carolina Drake Mandarin Drake*) A. O. Foden 3. (*Indian Runner Drake*) Turkey A. V. (1) Sir David Ezra. 1. Goose A. V. Sir David Ezra. 1. Servants Class. (8) Sheik Karamat 1, V. H. C., Abdul Rahman 2. Guffor Ram Cook 3.

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Lytton Cup for best Bird from Bengal ... ... Mr. W. Yule.

Leslie Cup for best Bird bred in Bengal ... ... Mr. W. Yule.

Assam Cup for best Bird from Assam ... ... Mrs. W. Harris.

Dehra Dun Cup for most successful Exhibitor in any one Heavy Variety. Exhibition Sec. : ... Mr. C. J. Lumsden.

Utility Cup for best Utility Bird bred in India ... ... Mr. W. Yule.

Mission Poultry Farm Cup for best Utility Minorca ... Mr. W. Yule.

Jaipur Cup for best Breeding Trio ... ... Mr. Geo. Howard.

Lady Jackson Cup for best Cross-bred ... ... Mr. S. M. Bose.

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Judge's report on the Calcutta Provincial Poultry Show held at Eden Gardens on the 14th and 15th December, 1929

The Show started with No. 2 class in which there were four entries but only three birds turned up for the Show, No. 2 being absent. This was a rather good class although not so good as I have had the pleasure of judging at other Shows; No. 1 was a bit off, which was rather unfortunate; as for No. 4 he was a nice bird though a bit on the large size in height, as was his lobes, and the lobes of No. 3 were too long and blistered, hence my remarks, as for classes No. 3 and 4, amalgamated—, all turned up; a fair class, but as a whole not up to the mark. Some of the Minorca hens and pullets were not up to the standard, and some were badly put down as well. It is to be hoped that owners of this breed will try and take more pains in the mating of their pens and when showing birds take a bit of interest in getting them ready for Show purposes. A good class Minorca, male or female, when put down properly is a very handsome bird, and will always catch the Judge's eye. The owner of No. 8 deserves credit for his Pullet and so does the the owner of No. 1 in the Cockerel class, as what went against No. 1 was his not being well in all probability this bird must have come from some distance and the journey must have upset him.

The white Leghorns were only a fair lot taken as a whole, No. 14 in the Cockerel class and No. 19 in the hen or pullet class were rather good. In the next two classes A. O. V. Light Breeds the Butter cups were a nice lot birds. The R. I. Reds came next, some very goop birds were shown, and I must say there is a great improvement in this breed as I did not come across a single bird with smutty under plumage which is an asset. This class gave me my hardest task to seperate, and readers will understand what I mean as the best bird in the Show No. 54 was a R. I. Red Pullet. The next two classes A. O. V. Heavy were a fairly good class and the birds put down nicely.

Next came the Utility Section. There were a very good lot of birds shown here in fact, this section was stronger in number as well as show birds and Utility combined. The Minorcas in this section were far superior to the exhibition classes, and still had very good Utility points. No. 68 being the best Utility bird in the Show. There were no exhibition breeding trios but 14 entries in the Utility classes of which the heavies were the best, No. 153 taking the best trio in the Show. This trio was a splennid lot, and even had they been shown separately in either exhibition or Utility every bird would have scored. They were for sale for Rs. 90/- and were soon picked up by Miss Greenwood whom I must congratulate on her bargain. I believe they were sent out by Mr. G. Howard of India Poultry Club fame for the Show and sale, and it speaks very highly of his giving one a fair deal for their money, but it is only what one would expect from a gentleman of his kind, for I remember well when our poor club was almost down and out, how he and some other members put their shoulders to the wheel and pulled us out of the rut, and if it had not been for the Alliance Bank of Simla closing its doors, the club would have been well to do when he handed over the Club to Mr. Slater. As it was even then we were far better off than when Mr. G. Howard took over the Secretaryship of the club.

The miscellaneous classes were not a large section. The winning Bantams were a fine lot of Rk.

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31-8-30.

Rosecombs. The Pigeons were a fair lot and the ducks were very few in entries, there being only five birds, three of which were white Indian Runners, One Turkey, and One Goose "Canadian".

The Show although small in entries it was very good for quality taken together, and I am sure was a success in the matter of visitors. Considering that it was only a Provincial Show ther were many Cups to be won. In conclusion I must thank the Show Secretary and his Committee for their excellent arrangements, as when I got to the Show grounds everything was ready for me to start my work which was made easier for me by these excellent arrangements. I must close with once more thanking all those who gave me their kind unselfish help.

Yours in the Fancy,
F. T. BECK.

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Buff Rock's Impressions of the Calcutta Show.

On the whole I think it will be agreed that the standard of the exhibits at the Calcutta Show this year was far above that reached for many years and I do not think I saw a poor bird in any class. The Judges must have had a very hard time to make their selection in many classes of that I am sure.

As a class I think the R.I. Reds were slightly the better though I think they were down in numbers whereas the Sussex appear to be in the ascendant.

Taking individual efforts I think about the best was that of Mr. Yule who with only five birds in the Show, all Minorcas, four of them were carded and I noticed one little pullet in Utility walked off with no less than 5 specials.

Well done Mr. Yule and I hazard a guess that this little bird is going to give the judges of the All India something to think about.

When making my report some of the specials were not awarded and as in some cases I am bound to be a critic of the judging I apologise to the gentlemen who had this beastly task and give my views for what they are worth.

Class for class my remarks are as follows.

Minorcas. The males were not a good class at all and I am inclined to think Mr. Slater of the Etah farm is pulling our leg a bit and is going to show us something at Lucknow to keep us thinking. Such as they were I do not think anyone could disagree with the judging and awards were correctly placed.

In the females which were only a small class but very fine I think the judge had a difficult task to separate them. Mr. Yule's pullet was no doubt the winner point for point though as regards the next three the final placing must have been very difficult.

In Leghorn males I was sorry to see the way some of them were put down and one bird in particular owned by the Shalimar P.F. had it have been properly washed and put down I feel sure Mr. Beck the judge would have brought it into the awards list but as it was I agree it was not an 'exhibition bird'. The Mission farm carried off most of the honours and they deserved it just as they did in the females.

A.O.V. was made up of two breeds only. Buttercups, the property of Mr. A. Foden and Exchequer Leghorns owned by the Raja of Mursan.

As for males the judging could not have taken long and the Buttercup cock that won was a fine specimen of the breed. In females Buttercups ran into the three first places which I think was about correct as they were good specimens and well shown, whereas the Exchequers in my opinion were not well marked and might have been a bit fitter.

Coming next to the Reds I was both surprised and sorry to see the pens of our old and valued friend Mr. Luke the president of the R.I. Red club of India, *empty, as this gentleman one of the pioneers of the* breed in India always sends us something worth looking at. I understand he is however going to England in a few days so was unable to show.

Bring us something good for the Show next year Mr. Luke as *I am sure the combination of Howard and Luke can give the best a good run for their money.*

In the Reds it was purely and simply a fight between Etah Farm and Mr. Lumsden and though I see Mr. Lumsden took the most points, the Etah Farm pullet took best bird in the Show. Exhibitors will do well to remember the Mission Farm bird and if they *want to win prizes that's the type of bird the judges are* daily becoming more insistant on.

The colour of the Red is steadily changing and I am of the same opinion of a well known breeder I heard say that he thought it was now-a-days a R.I. Chocolate and not a red, for it has gone past a red and is now more a chocolate. In A.O.V. heavies Mrs. Spanos came to the front with an Indian Game in the male

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31-12-30.

class and it was a deserved win but the bird entered as Cochin China Game, while I take it for granted it was such, it puzzled me no small amount.

In females Mrs. Spanos obliged again but Mr. Judge I am inclined to think No 3 would have been my choice had I have waived the stick.

Utility classes are the next on turn and I am pleased to see the way these were filled.

Minorcas swept me off my feet and as I've previously said, wherever Mr. Yule collected his team from I don't know, but I had the pleasure of handling them and their capacity was as good as their exhibition standard points and that says something not met with every day of the week.

I was surprised in a number of cases to see the birds in the light utility section that would have done credit to the Exhibition section.

Leghorns of course Etah farm were to the fore but Mr. Percy Lancaster did not let them have it all their own way nor did Mrs. Allison, an exhibitor, I have not seen showing before but by the looks of things is going to give a good account of herself if she has any more at home like her winning cockerel.

In A.O.V.'s the males were good and I liked the Bk. Barney the best of the bunch.

Pullets were a mixed lot and the winner a little Br Leghorn was a nice little bird well worth its place.

What has become of the Wandottes? This breed reduced to A.O.V. class and then only one entry a very fine little pullet too, with a lovely head but very young and not matured or she would have been placed on top instead of second I am sure.

The barney pullet I did not think big enough but she was not a disgrace Mrs. Wyndham.

Utility Reds were sent along in large numbers and apart from one little female who was as much a red as I am, the class was very high, a young cockerel owned by a Mr. Ravenscroft should do well later on but Mr. Ravenscroft you must get yout birds out of the moult earlier next year if you want to win with them.

Sussex were on the increase as regards numbers and I do not think I am wrong when I say that the winning birds owned by a Mr. Schorn came from the Lacey stock for they had that appearance, Mr. Schorn is another new exhibitor to be reckoned with by the looks of things so Sussex breeders beware.

In crossbreds I saw a a pen of experimental crossed Rhode-Chittagong I understand the Gov't farm at Dacca are now trying to fix and for meat I like them but for capacity they did not handle too well.

Utility trios were very good and a pen of Wh Leghorns and R. I. Reds sent out by Mr. Howard for sale did not give a lot of trouble to sell and whoever got them has got the goods.

This is a tip to buyers on future occasions and our old friend and previous Secretary is to be congratulated on his stock and their wins were thoroughly deserved.

I have only space for a few remarks on the Duck classes in which I saw some pretty little fancy ducks and some fine Runners. I overheard a heated argument amongst some interested parties but this is none of my business though I think on the show prospectus as far as class goes utility and exibition should not be grouped together, it is hardly fair to the judge and the exhibitor and one exhibitor was distinctly crestfallen over this.

Space being limited I am not able to go into any more details as to eggs and servants birds but I think the management are to be complimented on the very efficient way the Show was handled and all exhibitors are to be congratulated on the quality of their stock.

Lastly a word to our Vice-President, whom I saw at the Show together with Mrs. Leslie.

We, members of the Club, are indebted to Mr. Leslie more then most of you realise and we are fortunate in having him as our Vice-President.

Cheerio Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, you do not know at least one of the members of the I.P. Club but I think he is safe in saying that the majority of us know our Vice-President to be the right man in the right place and we take our hats of to you for your efforts on behalf of the club and trust we shall have the good fortune to call you V-P for many years to come.

Next Stop. All India January 1930,

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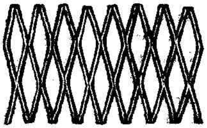

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31-12-30.

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When answering Advertisements please mention The INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE.

Letters to the Editors.

Sir,

I crave a little of your valuable space to air a greivance.

We members of the I. P. Club understand that the Club exists for the betterment of poultry breeding, rearing, and importing of good stock into India. I think it will be agreed by members that know me that I have the Club's welfare at heart and do all I can to further its interests in any way I possibly can. In the case in point I am very sore over a matter in the Calcutta Show, which is now a thing of the past for one more year.

Having imported a tric of pedigree I. R. Ducks, same were entered by me and I was sure they would give a good account of themselves and imagine my dismay when I arrived at the show and found only one of them had managed to collect a 'third'. Now, had I have been beaten by better birds in open fight I would be the first to shake my opponent by the hand but I and many other members are firmly of opinion that the fight was not a fair one.

I had to fight against two birds whose proper place was in a Zoological Garden and not a poultry show and I defy any person to disagree with me in that I maintain a domesticated duck having a recognised standard of perfection, a club of its own, etc., should have been put to compete against two little ducks (*Carolina and Mandarin*), which though pretty are about as much use in the betterment of poultry raising as a sick headache. They have no standard by which they could be judged but just because they looked prettier than a white Runner the latter had to give way to them.

I spoke to the judge about this and in the presence of other members I was told that they were carded first and second because THEY COMPARED FAVOURABLY WITH A BLACK AND WHITE PLATE in a poultry book he had with him while my Runners, one of which would have given a good account of itself in hot competition weighed up point by point, had to be content with a 'third' place to them. Is this fair?.

This is not going to be an aid to advancement of poultry keeping in India if allowed to continue. Had I have been a novice it would have knocked the heart out of me and I should have probably have been nipped in the bud but luckily I am an old hand at it and therefore realise that one has to take a knock at times and smile.

However I can and will make a noise about it in the hopes that in future shows matters will be put right.

In conclusion I wish it to be understood that I have nothing against the two hardest worked men in the show Our Honorary Show Secretary and the Judge and trust they will understand I quite well realise it might have occured with any other Secretary and Judge but it has got to be rectified before my birds will see the inside of a show pen in future and all schedules will be scrutinised very closely before making an entry.

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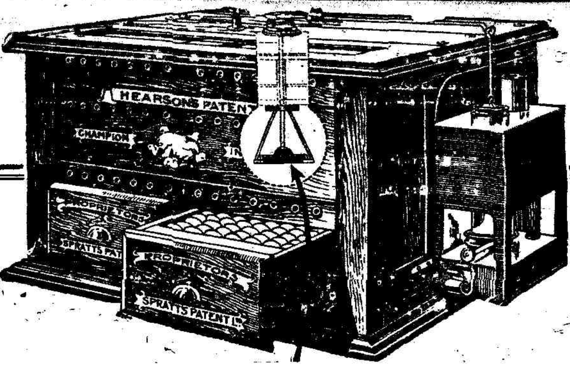

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31-10-30.

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Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. P.—*Panibari.* Two or three of my young birds which are now 2 months old keep stretching their necks and gaping which I am told is gapes. How do I cure it?.—Cresote 1 drm. Olive oil 4 ozs. Dose 1 teaspoonful to every 10 chicks well mixed into soft food. Izal in water 1 dessertspoonful to every gallon. Don't single out the ones suffering but give it to all in the pen.

Mr. H.—*Calcutta* I have tried all sorts of things. to keep my henhouse free from lice but cannot get rid of them. What do you suggest?—For a start Mr. H. you need two houses. One in use and the other under treatment. Mix some unslaked lime with water and add to it a strong solution of Izal or E. C. Paint the house out making sure to get in every crack and crevice. Allow this to dry in the sun and on the second day again give a second coat of the mixture. Do this every 3rd week changing to alternate houses in the meantime. Also supply your birds with a good dust bath to which some insecticide has been added.

Mr. T—*Jubblepur.* Can you advise me where I can obtain spare parts for my incubator such as capsules, etc.—The U. P. P. A. or W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

Mrs. B.—*Vaicalpur.* I am losing a number of my chicks that hatch out healthy but at 2-3 weeks dwindle and die. I feed them well and keep them in a warm place.—I am afraid from the description given I cannot advise you. It may be due to incorrect feeding, wrong housing or from parasites. If you will write me and tell me how you are feeding them and how you house them, the nature of the soil if you keep them on earth, I might be able to spot the trouble and offer a remedy.

Mr. L.—*Asansol.* I went a dry mash that will suit 2 month old chicks which I can mix and leave before them all day on which they will put on flesh and thrive. I am away all day and unable to attend to them till I return in the evening and do not put too much reliance on my sweeper who looks after them. —As a matter of fact Mr. L. I have been doing a little experimenting in that line myself and though this page is not an advertising page I will give you my experience. I have had some Perfection Poultry Meal marketed by J. Thorley, Ltd., sent for experimental work and I find that a mixture of this meal to 75% good wheat bran well mixed up is giving me splendid results and is sought after by the chicks. I leave it in the house in a hopper open all day and the chicks get it on rising before they are let out for the day until roosting at night.—They get a small amount of cracked grain at night and some meat scraps at midday also the usual green food.

Mr. F.—*Sirajgunge.* I am getting very poor fertility from my breeding pen. It consists of a 3 year male and 2 year hens all of which are vigorous birds. Can you assist me.—Assuming you are feeding correctly and are not running too many hens with the male I should advise you to obtain a young male of about 15 months. If this does not remedy the trouble I am inclined to think it is due to incorrect feeding, too many females or if not proved otherwise you might have sterils females in the pen.

Mrs. C.—*Barrackpore.* At the I. P. Club's Poultry Show in Lucknow can anyone go in or is it only open for members? Anyone may go in Mrs. C. and the more the better, but non-members must pay for admission whereas if you are a member you can go in or out as many times as you like free.

Mr. K—*Poona Cant.* I am going in for fowls and am going to get some sent from England, which do you think is the best all round breed. 2. What are La Bresee like and would they do well out here?—

The best all round breeds are the Wh. Wyandotte, R. I. Red and Sussex. 2. The Bresse is a hardy little fowl, a good layer and carries a fair amount of flesh, should do well in India.

Mr. B—*Berampur.* Being in the catering line I have considerable bread left over which I could use for my birds so could you give me a mash make up in which I could use this surplus.—2 Parts Bread. 1 Part Bran. ½ Part Meat or Fish Meal. 2 Parts Barley Meal.

Soak bread first then in pappy state work into other meals making the mash into a crumbly mass by mixing finally with boiling water. ***Individual replies sent off to Mrs. P. L. Calcutta, Mrs. Deolali Mr. D. Ranchi, Mr. S. Kalibari, Mr. W. Calcutta.***